THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. III., N° 133. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1853. PRICE, D^rs. 15 P ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed *Assignees* of the Estate of the late Firms of WOLCOTT, BATES & Co., of *Shanghae* and *Canton*, hereby give notice to all parties indebted to said Estate, to make payment, and to all parties having claims thereon, to present the same (duly proven or certified,) for adjustment, without delay. The undersigned are alone authorized to complete the settlement of any outstanding business of the late Firms

E. CUNNINGHAM, *U.S. Acty. Vice-Consul*,
A. G. DALLAS,
A. BOWMAN,
Assignees of the Estate of Wolcott, Bates & Co.

Shanghae, 24th August, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE J. BENNETTS, is authorized to sign for me by procuration.

J. MACDONALD.

Shanghai, 28th January, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby give Notice that the Business hitherto conducted by them in Canton will from this date be carried on at Shanghae.

DALLAS & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1852.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. EZEKIEL SHELLIM and SOLOMON DAVID, are admitted Partners in our Firm at Shanghai from this date.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Canton, 6th September, 1852.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that he has been appointed AGENT at SHANGHAE and Vicinity for the Underwriters of New York and Boston.

Masters of Vessels are requested to notify him, in season for inspecting, the opening of their Ship's Hatches, and Merchants, of the receipt of Damaged Goods, that they may be duly surveyed.

N. BAYLIES.

Shanghae, February 1st, 1853.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez, and England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong*.
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai*.
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore*.
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta*.
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay*.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sm Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	80,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	15,000	...

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ½, and for 3 Months ¼, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

INSURANCES.

GLOBE INSURANCE,

CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,

AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:

MESSRS. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co.,	*London.*
" LECKIE & Co.,	*Bombay.*
" SHAND, PAIRLIE & Co.,	*Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co.,	*Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1852.

INSURANCES.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandise Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

PUBLIC SALES.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. H. FOGG & Co. are instructed to offer for unreserved sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on *MONDAY, the 21st of FEBRUARY, 1853*, the TWO LOTS OF LAND known as Nos. 63 and 66, comprising 15-*mow*, 7-*fun*, 7-*le*, 8-*haou*, with all the Houses and Buildings thereon erected, as at present occupied by W. R. Adamson, Esq., N. Bayliss, Esq., and others.

Shanghae, February 1st, 1853.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, *ON THE 21st FEBRUARY, 1853*, UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by Messrs. SMITH, KING & Co., comprising a Dwelling house containing 10 rooms, with extensive out-houses and Green-house, one Godown 120 feet by 100 feet and one Godown 100 feet by 30 feet, all situated on Lots 26 and 25 (A), on the Consular plan and containing 13 mow 5 fun 8 le 8 haou. The property is bounded by a wall on 3 sides, and a creek on the South, is in excellent repair, and possession can be given on 1st July next. For particulars apply on the premises.

Shanghai, 26th November, 1852.

FOR SALE.

EX *JOHN BUNYAN.*

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

HIGHLAND WHISKEY from *Ross & Co.*—GRANDTULLY-DISTILLERY, Price Drs. 6 per Dozen. Also 100 Dozens of PALE BRANDY from the Stores of *Messrs. Lockett*, 12 King Street, Liverpool,—Price Drs. 8 per Dozen

JOHN MILLER.

Shanghae, 13th January, 1853.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

JUST RECEIVED EX *BON ACCORD* AND *MARY MONTAGUE.*

A large assortment of English LOZENGES in Bottle.
Jars of assorted CANDIED PEEL.
ESSENCES of all sorts.
LAUDANUM, QUININE, and CALOMEL.
All kinds of PERFUMERY—viz., Esprits, Smelling Salts, Aromatic Vinaigrette, Oil and Milk of Roses, Pomatum, Dentifrice, Soap, &c.
TOOTH, SHAVING, and NAIL BRUSHES.
OILMAN'S STORES—viz., Salad Oil, Vinegar, Pickles, Sauces, Cayenne Pepper, Jams and Jellies, Tart Fruits, &c., and best Cheddar Cheeses in Tin Cases.
A few HALL LAMPS, and a large assortment of LAMP CHIMNIES.
DOOR MATS, and CHAMOIS LEATHER.
Ladies' Worsted CAPS, CUFFS, and MITTS.
Children's Lambswool BOOTS and HOODS, and TOYS.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghae, February 4th, 1853.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines*; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*

For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

FOR SALE.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully begs leave to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghae, and Commanders of Ships at Woosung and Shanghae, that they have just received from London a very superior SODA-WATER MACHINE with all the latest improvements. Tank (lined with silver), New Improved Bottling Machine, &c., &c., the whole of which has been carefully selected for the express purpose. This is the first Machine of the kind ever exported since its inspection at the Great Exhibition. An abundance of Materials has also been provided to enable the subscriber to make not only SODA-WATER & LEMONADE but the following Beverages, viz., SELTZER-WATER, POTASS-WATER, MAGNESIA-WATER, and GINGER-BEER. The strictest attention will be given to have none but the purest water in the manufacture of the above Beverages.

The undersigned would also add that they have been at great expense in the importation of the above Soda-Water Machine, Materials, &c., and trust to receive a liberal patronage, and are confident that the SODA-WATER, &c., will be superior to any heretofore manufactured in this Country.

N.B.—As soon as the apparatus is in order for working due notice will be given.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 1st, 1853.

Ex *BON ACCORD.*

JUST LANDED AND ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A superior Invoice of OILMAN'S STORES, selected from one of the celebrated London Oilman's Manufactories, viz., Extra Hot Pickles; Gherkins, Onions, Walnuts, Cauliflower, Beans, Piccalilly, Chow-chow, Mixed, and West India Pickles; French Olives; Capers; Pints—Lemon Pickle; Worcester, Chutney, Harvey's, and Reading Sauces; Mushroom and Walnut Catsup; John Bull and Beef-steak Sauces; Chili Vinegar; Pints—Raspberry Vinegar.

Tart Fruits in Quart Bottles, consisting of Apples, Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Cherries, Orleans Pluma, Black Currants, Red Currants, Damsons, Raspberries and Green Gages.

Jams and Jellies in 1-lb.'s Stone-Jars.

Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, Strawberry, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Plum, Pine-Apple, and Green Gage Jams, and Orange Marmalade.

Red Currant, Black Currant, and Pine-Apple Jellies.

Salad Oil in Pints; and Best Durham Mustard in ½-lb.

Upright Anchovy Paste; Sardines and Yarmouth Bloaters.

Mock Turtle, Roast-Mutton, Roast Beef, and Roast Veal in 2-lb.'s Canisters.

Ox Tail Soup; Soup and Boulli.

Fresh Salmon in 1 and 2-lb.'s Tins.

Also a few fine Yorkshire Hams, and Cheddar Cheeses.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 2d, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie*.

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, 4 years in bottle; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; CHAMPAGNE; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.

Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES WENDLER,
SAIL-MAKER,—*POO-TUNG.*

BEGS leave most respectfully to intimate to Commanders and Owners of Ships resorting to this port, that he opened his Sail-loft last July, and he trusts by his continued assiduity and attention to business, to merit the patronage which has already been so generously bestowed on him, and from his thorough knowledge in Sail-making he is confident he can give every satisfaction.

November 19th, 1852.

COOPER & BOAT-BUILDER.

PETER GOUGON, *Cooper*, and J. LESEPT, *Carpenter*, have this day associated themselves to carry on the COOPER and BOAT-BUILDING BUSINESS, their Establishment is within Messrs. PURVIS & Co.'s premises, and any order that may be intrusted to them they will do their utmost to render themselves worthy of the Public Patronage.

PETER GOUGON,—*Cooper.*
J. LESEPT,—*Carpenter.*

Shanghai, July 15th, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN and CONSIGNEES of the English Ship *BON ACCORD*, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the CREW of the said vessel.

Shanghai, February 3d, 1853.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

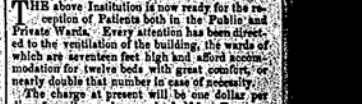
THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!
PULVERMACHER'S PATENT PORTABLE HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN,



For Personal use,

(Constructed to be worn on the body under the garments.)

THIS is the most extraordinary discovery in *medicine* and *electricity* of the present day. It relieves without shock or any disagreeable sensation *instantaneously*—the moment it is applied—acute nervous pains, such as head, ear, and tooth-ache, rheumatic pains, tic-doloureux, &c., *(and any person suffering is at liberty freely to convince himself of this astonishing fact at either of the depôts)*; and by its *mild but continuous* and *powerful* influence on the system, when worn for some time, diseases of years standing, such as gout, local pains, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c., disappear gradually—*often in a few days*. It precipitates metals from their solutions, decomposes water, deflects the magnetic needle, &c. The instrument producing these effects weighs about two ounces, is always ready for instantaneous use, and will for occasional use, last a man for years, guarding himself, his family, friends, &c., against that immense number of complaints and diseases, in which *mild streaming electricity* is a perfectly *safe*, certain, and wonderfully speedy remedy. The price of a chain complete, with directions, is from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 26*s.* 6*d.* Extraordinary and incredible as may seem the above facts, *any person can freely and very easily convince himself of their truth, at any of the depôts beforehand.* The invention has been exhibited with the greatest success before—THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, THE ROYAL BRITISH ASSOCIATION, THE ACADEMIE NATIONALE DE MEDICINE, and other institutions of the highest order. *More than six hundred communications of cures* have been received during the last nine months from the *Hospitals, Physicians* of the highest standing, from *Noblemen, Clergymen, Magistrates, Naval and Military Authorities, &c., &c.*; the copies of which may be had at any of the depôts, and a full description (by post for two stamps.) Sold by CHAS. MEINIG, *Head Depôt*, 103, Leadenhall Street, and 71, Regent Street, London, (At Paris, 44, Rue Richer, and 12, Boulevart des Italiens) and by all his Agents in Town and Country.

Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN,
Agent in Shanghae.

Messrs. ANDREW DICKSON & Co.,
Agents in Hongkong.

January 26th, 1853.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY,
CITY OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

AARON HAIGHT PALMER,
Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, Director.

THIS establishment was founded under the immediate auspices of leading Senators, and Members of Congress for the prosecution and recovery of Claims on the United States, before Congress, the Executive Departments, and Boards of Commissioners sitting in Washington;—Settlement of accounts with the Executive Departments, and obtaining the remission of Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures, for alleged violations of the Revenue, or other Laws of the U.S.;—Recovery of Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States and Foreign Countries;—Investments in U.S. and State Securities, Collections generally, Remittances to any part of Europe, and other money business;—Purchase of Government lands for Foreign Emigrants, &c. It has efficient and reliable correspondents in the several States and Territories of the Union, and arrangements are in progress to establish Agencies in the principal commercial cities thereof. Prompt and faithful attention will be given by the undersigned to all business confided to the Agency. He is solely authorized to settle the concerns of the late firm of PALMER & SNETHEN. Letters must be post paid.

Office, opposite the Treasury Department.

AARON H. PALMER,
Willard's Hotel.

Washington, June 3rd, 1852.

LAW AND AGENCY NOTICE.

WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN,

CONTINUES to practice Law in the United States Supreme Court sitting in Washington; to prosecute Claims and settle Accounts against, and to procure Letters Patent for Inventions from the Government of the United States; to collect Bills of Exchange, Debts, Dividends on Stocks, Legacies and Inheritances in any part of the United States and in the adjacent British Possessions; to make Investments of Funds in the United States and State Stocks, and on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate, and to negociate the purchase and sale of Foreign Loans and Patent-rights, and Public and Private Lands, in any State of the Union; and to attend to any Law or Agency business confided to his care. Reliable information given in reply to inquiries of persons, desirous of emigrating to the United States.

☞ Communications in any of the languages of Europe, addressed to W. G. SNETHEN, 3 Carrol Place, Capitol Hill, Washington, United States, will meet with prompt attention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE
"VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE
Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.

BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAS. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.

VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—Blacksmith's work and Bell-Hanging done.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. B. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years, A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Welch.

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend recalled upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Hepton, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 23th, 1851.

Sir,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) Wm. JONES, Proprietor of the *Goulburn Herald*, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means has failed.

These celebrated Pills are unfailingly efficacious in the following complaints:—

Ague,	Dropsy,	Jaundice,	Secondary
Asthma,	Dysentery,	Liver Com-	Symptoms,
Bilious Com-	Erysipelas,	plaints,	Tic Doulou-
plaints,	Female Irre-	Lumbago,	reux,
Blotches on	gularities,	Piles,	Tumours,
the Skin,	Fevers of all	Rheumatism,	Ulcers,
Bowel Com-	kinds,	Retention of	Venereal affec-
plaints,	Fits,	Urine,	Worms of all
Colics,	Gout,	Scrofula, or	kinds,
Constipation of	Head-ache,	King's Evil,	Weakness,
the Bowels,	Indigestion,	Sore Throats,	from what-
Consumption,	Inflamma-	Stone and	ever cause,
Debility,	tion,	Gravel,	&c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by Broadwood, London,—price $150. Apply at this Office.
Shanghai, 30th June, 1852.

FOR SALE.

A FEW copies SHANGHAE ALMANAC for 1853. Price $2 per copy.

ALSO,
POWERS OF ATTORNEY.
PROTESTS, English and American.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in Book.
BILLS OF LADING, per Steamer and Ship.
And a variety of Printed forms in daily use.

PUBLICATIONS ON HAND.

A NEW TEA TABLE just out from 5s. to 6s. and Taels 6-60. price $1 each, on card or paper.
REVIEW OF TRADE, 1850-51.
NAVIGATION OF YANG-TSZE-KEANG, Second Edition, by Walter Macfarlane, Esq.
REMARKS ON RENDERING THE CHINESE WORD *MAN*, "BARBARIAN."

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1853.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 4 P.M., *at the Chaplain's.*

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Reader has been received—too late for insertion this week.—The personalities will of course be expunged. If the writer would like to revise his production, it can be had upon proper verification that the applicant for it, is charged to receive it from us.—Ed. *N.-C.H.*

MARRIED.—At Ningpo, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. H. V. Rankin, D. D. McCartee, M.D., to Miss J. M. Knight, both of the Presbyterian Mission of that place.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Nov. 24.	Manila,	Dec. 16.
Bombay,	Dec. 15.	Sydney,	Dec. 8.
Columbo,	Dec. 30.	New Zealand,	Dec. 4.
Madras,	Dec. 13.	Amoy,	Jan. 6.
Calcutta,	Dec. 19.	Hongkong,	Jan. 25.
Galle,	Dec. 29.	Ningpo,	Feb. 1.
Penang,	Jan. 1.	New York,	Nov. 9.
Singapore,	Jan. 7.	Boston,	Nov. 9.
Batavia,	Dec. 29.	San Francisco,	Nov. 25.

The Chinese holidays are passing off quietly without anything striking.

No intelligence has reached here as to who the foreigners are astray at Suchau.

Rumour is busy with a report that a large number of Chinese has been driven out of Hangchau by the rebels and compelled to take refuge in Suchau—but we look upon it as one of the many lies of the day to which we can attach no credence—or in all probability—more would be known about it.

The last batch of Sydney papers we have received up to the 8th December, state that the gold mania was spreading with greater intensity, the climax was supposed to be far distant. Rich diggings and quartz ridges were continually discovered and fed the excitement of the gold explorers. Oakenville creek is spoken of as a very remunerative site, gold having been found in it to the depth of twenty feet; generally, however, the chief gold deposits are on or near the surface. The Peel diggings are reported to be very rich. The special reporter of the *Empire*, asserts that the Mountains above the Cobrabald creek present many indications of rich auriferous quartz rock, also Apsley River and Surveyors' creek. Hitherto the Northern Gold Fields have been but little explored, and more information is required to estimate their value. The Revd. W. B. Clarke the Geologist, was prospecting in order to make a report on them.—

The most conflicting accounts as to the richness of the gold fields at the Ovens continue to be received in Sydney. Among our correspondence will be found a letter from a highly-intelligent correspondent, who declares that the diggings are a failure. On the other hand, we give some extracts from the Goulburn papers, containing accounts of very successful operations; and although last, not least, we have Mr. Hale reporting that he has purchased 500 ounces; the result of the work of two men; we are inclined to believe that at the Ovens, like most other gold fields, it is a perfect lottery, and there are ten blanks to one prize.—*Sydney Morning Herald*, December 8.

Gold from the Ovens.—As an instance of the extraordinary richness of the Ovens' gold field, we understand that Mr. Hale purchased yesterday, from two men, residents of Twofold Bay, 41 lb. 8 oz. of gold, the produce of nine weeks' labour at the Ovens' gold fields. The men had carried the gold themselves all the way from the diggings.—*Empire*, Dec. 7.

We have much pleasure in presenting our readers this week with a part of, our talented contributor, Dr. D. J. Macgowan's Note Book in continuation, on *Chihkiang Politics*, which will be followed by some account of the *Kwangsi Rebellion.*

These sketches are drawn up in a very lively manner, and tend to enlighten foreigners very much on the internal machinery of the Celestial Government. It is gratifying to observe the firm stand made by the poor oppressed peasantry against the iron rule of the authorities—but one would feel some surprise—were it not notorious that a blustering, threatening despotism is almost universally a weak and despicable power, especially in the East—at the facility with which the local authorities adopt or shelve the imperial orders, according as the aspect of affairs in their own districts discourages, or invites their recourse to imperial edicts, for the suppression of the riots caused by their own extortionate measures. The Democratic spirit so strongly evinced in Chihkiang, may one day lead to better things, when the people have had further intercourse with civilized nations, and by a firm, patient and resolute opposition to despotic rule extort from their governors a wiser and better administration of public affairs.

A Correspondent has furnished us with the following sketch of an Almanac, lately published in Chinese by the Revd. J. Edkins, which we feel much pleasure in presenting to our readers. The title assumed is the "Chinese and Western Almanac:"—

"In the preface the author tells us that for the last 300 years learned men in Europe have occupied themselves diligently in studying the works of creation, by which means they have distinguished themselves above the ancients. Their studies have comprised Sacred and Polite Literature, with natural Philosophy; the latter including the science of the heavens and the earth with natural history. Their studies with regard to our globe have distributed themselves into the three branches of Geometry, Geography and Geology: they have also enquired into the doctrines of gravitation, light, electricity, magnetism, numbers, acoustics, medicine, anatomy, zoology and botany; to which they have added enquiries into mechanics, painting, sculpture, and the various useful arts, closing with the knowledge of steam, by means of which they multiply power and diminish distance to a degree unknown before. A slight glance at these is now laid before Chinese readers, in order that this eastern nation may participate in some of the benefits of the western world.

"The writer then presents his readers with a series of observations, by attention to which they may the better understand the work before them. He says that his statements are mainly based on the authority of the English Nautical Almanac, which he briefly describes, and tells his readers the uses to which it is applied by seamen, in discovering their latitude and longitude. All notifications of time in the present work, he says, are put down as fixed by the observatory at Greenwich, with certain additions for the difference of longitude. He then tells his readers how Europeans reckon their year, and divide their months, pointing out the reason of the difference between the Chinese reckoning and ours. He then describes the ellipticity of the earth's orbit, and the reason of the difference in the sun's apparent diameter, in order to explain subsequent reference to the same in the body of the work. After exploding the ancient theories of astronomy, and explaining the planetary system, he says, that time is marked either by the motion of the sun and planets, or a chronometer: and proceeds to explain how it is that the sun is sometimes faster and sometimes slower than the clock, in order to show his readers the reason of allusions to such references in the calendar. He then alludes to the ellipticity of the moon's orbit, and the influence of the earth and sun upon her nearer approach, affecting her motion in a variety of ways, which he says have now been all accurately calculated. He then explains the nature of parallax and shows how the distances of heavenly bodies are calculated from the earth's semi-diameter. He then speaks of the distance between the ecliptic and the equinoctial, and the occasional variation of such distances, subsequently referred to: and after sundry other observations he closes with a reference to the weekly sabbath, which is marked, he says, in his calendar by a passage of scripture.

"A page is devoted to the twenty-four Chinese terms, and the periods of their occurrence; and another page to the mode of calculating the difference of time for the principal cities of the Chinese empire and some foreign parts; after which follows a description of the eclipses that will occur during the present year.

"Then comes the calendar, in which the Chinese days of the month are specified at the beginning, and the foreign days at the end of the line: the space between them is occupied by astronomical observations, and references to remarkable events that have occurred at certain periods of the year. Among the former are specified occasionally the rates according to which the sun is faster than the clock, and *vice versâ*: references are made to the motions of the planetary bodies, the increase or diminution of the solar splendour, as well as of the light displayed by Venus and Mercury: while on the days when the twenty-four terms occur, the risings and settings of the sun, as observable in this province, are noted. Among the latter we have allusions to the days on which the corn law bill was passed, Queen Victoria married, European ships first arrived at the West India islands, a naval victory gained by the English over the Spanish fleet, Washington appointed President of the United States, and such like events, of the occurrence of which the Chinese were no doubt previously ignorant, but the importance of recording which they will by a long time in perceiving. Indeed many of them might have been safely omitted, and events in which the Chinese are more nearly interested might have been notified with much more propriety.

"After the Calendar follows a history of the Jews, from the call of Abraham to the destruction of Jerusalem: to which is appended a map of the Ovens' gold fields. The men had carried the gold themselves all the way from the diggings.—*Empire*, Dec. 7.

various diagrams on optics; all these are accompanied by short treatises, calculated to make the subjects intelligible to Chinese readers. The planetary bodies and constellations are separately referred to; and the work concludes by a chronological view of the various important discoveries in astronomical science, which have rewarded the researches of western philosophers, from the time of Copernicus to the present day. The whole occupies about forty pages (or rather leaves) of closely printed matter, drawn up in a chaste and intelligible style, and owing to the Religious Tract Society that publishes it only *one penny per copy.*"

We cannot help thinking that our readers will be highly gratified with the above description of the *Shanghae Chinese Almanac*, and many of them no doubt will feel that the expense of a work, the greater half of which is devoted to scientific subjects, should not be wholly borne by a religious institution. The mercantile and other gentlemen resident at our port who take an interest in the diffusion of really useful knowledge, will perhaps feel themselves called upon to come forward and bear a portion of the expense incurred; by which means they would be able to procure a number of copies for distribution among the tea and silk men from the interior with whom they come in contact; thereby aiding a good object, and showing the natives of this empire that foreigners are not such a set of ignorant barbarians, as they themselves ignorantly imagined them to be. We shall be glad to be the medium of conveying to the Society which has published Mr. Edkins' work any contributions our readers may wish to make towards it, and to transmit to them as many copies as their subscriptions would amount to.

CHIHKIANG POLITICS—KWANGSI REBELLION.

(From Dr. Macgowan's Note Book.)

—In studying the character and condition of civilized communities, recourse is frequently had to their periodical literature, as generally reflecting very correct images of their social state, the absence of such sources of information is partially compensated in China, by the proclamations so often issued by the authorities, and by the lampooning placards of the people. These should all be read as they appear by those who are desirous of cultivating the acquaintance of the Chinese, and of seeing them as they are, and although they will find little in them to repay the labor of translating, they occasionally contain information well worth extracting. One of my former patients residing at *Hangchau*, sends me from time to time copies of official proclamations and popular manifestos, as they are issued in the provincial city. In looking over the large file of documents which the past year, has produced the following were deemed of sufficient interest to be booked. It should be premised that they were sometimes copied with evident haste; causing occasional omissions, and perhaps verbal inaccuracies, but they may be relied on as substantially correct.

To begin with what chiefly concerns us the *I jin*; or Barbarians. The proclamation, though fulminated in consequence of outrages which Portuguese have long been inflicting upon defenceless and harmless people on the coast, does not condescend to distinguish, between those countries which keep their citizens under the restraints of law and treaty, and those, which appear to connive at buccaneering. It is in sea ports only that any discrimination is made, elsewhere, we are all regarded as being a slight improvement on savages, only more powerful, and clever; and every misdemeanor is set down to our common account.

His Excellency the Governor thus discourses, in a message to the people of Chihkiang. "When the *Miau-ites* [2255 B.C.] were refractory, the emperor *Shun*, promptly subdued them, and when the Tartars [760 B.C.] resisted *Yuwáng*, they were punished; how then can forbearance be further extended to these Barbarian robbers, who coveting money and destitute of right feeling and sincerity are continually plundering the coast? Although they too, are dependant upon the mercy of Heaven, yet they harbor tigerlike covetousness and wolfish cruelty, and inflict grievous injuries on the people. As regards Heaven, they resist its decrees, and here below, they are insensible to the renovating influences of the Middle Kingdom. I have therefore, resolved to summon the fiercest braves to reduce them to subjection. Let civil and military functionaries lend their united aid, and let the soldiers courageously display their loyalty and be emulous of leading the assault. By your majestic mien the Barbarians will be alarmed, and ere long they will be scattered by your vigorous exertions."

Proclamations of this description foster the unfriendly feeling entertained against foreigners; there are very few natives who do not regard our residence among them as merely a temporary evil, which at no remote day will be eradicated. Hence reports are ripe every few years of preparations being made for our utter expulsion, and in some places it was supposed that this document would prove the immediate precursor of our evacuation of Ningpo.

When inundations, famines, or any wide spread calamity befals a community in China, large numbers visit the more favored ports of the country in bands, often to the annoyance of officers and people. The Eastern provinces have had swarms of destitute and importunate visitors from the South West, in consequence of the rebellion. Hangchau, on account of its greater wealth, and the benevolent character of its inhabitants, is often invaded in this manner; and it appears from the following, that men from afar are not neglected in that emporium.

Last Spring the Prefect wrote. "There are laws for showing kindness to men from afar; and whereas, a famine has prevailed for the past three years in the neighbouring State, Corea, and people have come thither in consequence, therefore, while it is not expedient to have it noised abroad, that alms are distributed here, it is proper in this case to manifest charity. The ancients ruled by benevolence and diffused civilization throughout the world; and now outside people witnessing such merit will be duly affected by it. Let these people remain for a time and let them have necessary food."

In the early part of the year the Hangchau authorities had for their difficulty, the villages in the Eastern Port of Ningpo. Discontent had long prevailed regarding the management of the Salt Monopoly, until the local officers lost all control over the inhabitants, who set at defiance their admonitions, and menaces, and finally, entered the city, quietly burned down the house of the Salt Contractor and carried him off to the hills a prisoner. Soon after this the whole district rose in insurrection on account of abuses which had taken place in the collection of taxes, whereby the mandarins had carried on a system of extortion. The city was again invaded by incensed villagers whose animosity this time was wholly directed against their rulers. After setting fire to half a dozen public places, they carried off the Prefect in a manure boat, but first compelling the authorities to sign a document complying with their demands respecting the taxes. The old gentleman was subsequently released owing to the importunate solicitations of officers who had given no offense to the populace. Happily, the district magistrate escaped, or he would have had a heavy penalty to pay for trifling with his "children."

Divers were the proclamations this outrage called forth and at the capital awful was the indignation they displayed, which, as they would find no readers shall not be recorded here. Perhaps however the thunder of the Imperial Government, should have a hearing; the Board of War transmitted a despatch regarding the Ningpo riots, which the Governor made public in the form of a Proclamation. It was on this wise.

"As the sun and moon, which are fixed in the firmament above, afford beneficent light to all lands, so the Son of heaven sustains mankind, repressing vice and extending a regenerating influence everywhere. His martial energy destroys rebels and traitors, and thus matters preserve their desired equilibrium. Owing to his august rule all the relations of life are regarded, except at the villages near Ningpo, whose inhabitants setting them at naught, took occasion stealthily to enter the city, despised the authorities, violated the laws, and acted the part of rebels. These audacious people shall surely be visited with dire retribution, and as an example be punished by the stern rules of military law. While waiting to send a high minister to investigate the affair, secret agents shall be despatched in the meantime to discover the ringleaders that proper punishment may be awarded. Mercy and favor shall descend like dew upon the peaceful, that they do not become involved in the approaching calamity."

This Proclamation was the last issued in relation to the Ningpo disturbances, no public allusion has since been made to them in any manner. The whole matter was shelved by Chinese democracy, in a manner by no means unusual in this country. Before the above despatch was received from Peking, a force of 600 men from a distant part of the province was despatched against the refractory villagers who opposed the Salt Monopoly. It was deemed advisable to suffer the graver and general riots which occurred respecting the taxes, to be overlooked, and to retrieve the disgrace inflicted on the authorities and maintain the majesty of the laws, by wreaking vengeance on the comparatively small number who were disaffected with the Salt gabel.

In addition to the above force, nearly all the criminals at large in the city, (persons banished from distant provinces for crime) were engaged to lead the onslaught. These unfortunate men headed the troops who marched in single file on a narrow path by the side of a canal,

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when suddenly a small body of villagers darted in front of them from a temple near by. Those who kept the path, were hewn down with hoes and other agricultural implements, those who took to the water were drowned, but the greater part jumped into the rice fields where they were up to their knees in mud. The surprise and consternation was complete as was also the victory of the peasants. After despatching the hated criminals without mercy, and carrying off the officer in command they suffered the imperialists to return, which they did in a sad plight. There were about fifty killed in this domestic battle, including the second in command and nine other military officers. An ex mayor or district magistrate who had acted tyrannically was deliberately put to death. The colonel now a general in the army despatched against the Kwangsi rebels, was regarded with favor in consequence of his extreme moderation; his release was procured a few weeks after when the peasants felt themselves secure from further molestation. On receipt of the news of this disaster at Hangchau, the authorities resolved on concessions and pacific measures, although the Cabinet despatch had been just issued.

By means of persevering negociations, cajolery, menace and money, the leader in the Salt Riot was induced several months after to deliver himself up, and subsequently the chief actor in the tax insurrection also voluntarily presented himself to the officers. This was no more than they intended from the beginning, the delay arose only in consequence of there having been some uncertainty as to the complete success of the popular cause, and also to the chaffering which followed as to the amount to be paid to their relatives for the immolation. These poor men were beheaded a few weeks ago, everything having been done by officers and people which is imposed in such cases by Chinese custom. An indiscreet attempt on the part of the mandarins a short time since to apprehend some accomplices, created considerable excitement, which is not yet allayed. Patriotism in China is very cheap. Almost any number of men can be had who will sell their lives for one hundred dollars each. Our two heroes did not get so much.

(To be continued.)

THE LIFE OF TAOU-KWANG.

Domestic troubles and griefs—Rebellion of mountaineers—Defeat of the Chinese—Rebellion suppressed—Taou-kwang's desire for popularity—Distress of 1832—Charity of the Nobles rewarded—Clemency to Rebels—Chinese commerce—Cause of war with England.

The Emperor had several children born to him; amongst others a son, who had now reached (1831) his twentieth year. He was the heir-presumptive, as many believed; and proud, perhaps, of his high destiny, he gave offence to his father. A quarrel ensued, in which it is said the Emperor lost his temper, and gave personally, with his own hand, a chastisement to the prince. The young man was infected with the vice of opium-smoking, at that time very common in the harem, and died from the consequences of it. This occasioned many evil rumours, and Taou-kwang was himself accused of being the murderer of his child; though there is certain evidence to prove that he was almost inconsolable at his death. His mind was partly relieved by the report that two Chinese concubines had borne him two sons (one the present Emperor Hien Fung, born in Sept. 1831), to be a support in his declining years.

The shock, however, was too great for the Emperor: he fell sick of a very serious disorder, his life was despaired of, and his brother, Hwuy-wang, fixed upon as his successor: the very prince who at his accession was too young to be entrusted with the cares of the State. A strong faction was formed at the Court in favour of this prince, who had a great name for sagacity and moderation; but the spell was soon dissolved by the recovery of the Sovereign, who hence conceived a great dislike towards the competitor, and repeatedly degraded him.

This was not, however, the only misfortune that befel Taou-kwang: one much more deeply felt by him was the loss of his spouse, in whom all his affections were centered. He had loved and esteemed her when still a prince, and he shared with her all the imperial pomp. This event happened not long after the celebration of his fiftieth birth-day. He seemed to be stupified by this bereavement, and withdrew for some time from public business, and indulged his grief. When he was at length roused from his lethargy by the ministers, he was so indignant at their intrusion that he disgraced them all.

* * * * * * *

Between the provinces of Hoonan, Kwang-se, and Kwang-tung, are very high mountains, for the most part inaccessible; which are inhabited by a race of aborigines, brave and determined, rude and free. They have resisted successfully the whole power which the mandarins could bring against them; for they are good archers, and in their mountains invincible. The mandarins are very strict against them, and by their conduct often irritate them to such a degree that the mountaineers take dire revenge upon their oppressors. Whenever they are unruly, Government prohibits the importation of salt, to force them, by withholding this necessary of life, to submission.

In 1832 one of the chiefs, in a strange frenzy, declared himself Emperor of China, and spread down the mountains to lay the whole lowlands waste. There were, perhaps, some other causes that led to this outbreak; which, however, have never been made known.

The soldiers sent against these mountaineers were beaten, and a division led by a Mauchoo was likewise nearly annihilated in a mountain defile, into which he had been inveigled; the terror grew in the same measure as the imperial forces were scattered.

In this emergency the Emperor commanded Le, the governor-general of Kwang-tung and Kwang-se, who had also a seat in the cabinet as assistant-minister, to lead forward his troops to victory, and exterminate the rebels with one fell swoop. He accordingly commenced a toilsome march, but saw, with great concern, that two hundred of his one thousand warriors were so debilitated by opium-smoking that they had to be left behind. A number of them also asked leave of absence, on the plea that they had to attend to their old mothers at home; and according to Chinese law, were allowed to return, with a few blows awarded them as cowards.

Le, though commander-in-chief, had never commanded a single company, still less an army; but, as the creed of the Chinese goes far to assert that whosoever has read the books of Kung-foo-tze is capable to undertake anything, the most renowned literary characters are also considered the greatest generals. High hopes were, therefore, entertained of Le; who forthwith, to make an end of the affair, advanced deep into the mountains. This was just what the Miao-tze wanted. For a long while not a single enemy was seen; on a sudden, however, during the night, the whole Chinese force was surrounded, attacked on all sides. To make matters worse, a great quantity of gunpowder accidentally exploded, by which many warriors lost their lives. This caused much consternation, and the Chinese heroes were obliged fairly to retreat as fast as possible; for arrows flew from every hiding-place.

Such a misfortune as this rendered the governor wretched; he had no hope of retrieving his losses; the soldiers rose in open mutiny against him, because he would not ask for rewards sufficiently to indemnify the relatives of the fallen; and the grandee was finally denounced as unfit to serve his imperial Majesty any longer. His sentence was, to be transported for life; which he, with all his cunning and bribes, could not avert; he wandered in exile with his family, and was afterwards never heard of. Yet he was a most adroit man, and had powerful friends who held the highest offices; and moreover, he possessed access to the imperial ear.

Taou-kwang very soon perceived that iron and steel would do the work against the barbarians; he, therefore, despatched Hegan, his trusty servant, as commissioner; who having a short time before been in disgrace, had now an opportunity offered to retrieve his character. He did not come with soldiers, but money; with imperial warrants, high promises, and judges, to settle the whole strife by the civil power. There could be nothing more unwarlike than this expedition; yet it was the best calculated to answer the end.

Other troops advanced from the side of Honan. They were, according to their own account, successful enough; for they took two cities of the Miao-tze, and burnt the houses down. Then appeared Hegan with plenipotentiary powers, announcing dire vengeance on all who would not instantly submit. Emissaries were at the same time sent to effect the surrender of the leading rebel, and of some of his adherents. Upon this, nine hundred thousand ounces of silver were paid to buy a peace; on which the mountaineers agreed to let the Chinese forces withdraw unmolested. The chief who had occasioned so much trouble, and assumed the name of Golden Dragon, was, with some others, sent to Peking, and there cut to pieces; their heads being carried about in triumph through the city, as a trophy of the glorious conquest just obtained. The whole was dignified into a victory, officially reported, and an imperial rescript was obtained to bestow rewards on the generals; the Emperor being very liberal with tobacco-pouches, bow-rings, and peacock feathers, which were freely bestowed on the fortunate commanders.

Thus the rebellion was extinguished. But the Miao-tze retained all their liberties, and maintained them also with a powerful hand. The mandarins endeavoured to build castles, in order to coerce the refractory mountaineers; but these forts they pulled down with indignation, and it was intimated that if the authorities wished to remain in peace, they must not interfere with their affairs.

* * * * * * *

Taou-kwang laboured much to be popular in his capital. In so large a city, with a teeming population, frequently during cold winters in want of the necessaries of life, it is requisite to take measures to prevent a general rising in case of dearth, for there are instances on record when the starving clamorous rabble pressed to the gates of the palace, and would not be refused relief.

In the winter of 1832, their sufferings were very great; and it was then rendered obligatory on the Government to provide for the wants of the poor. During ten days, more than 400,000 mouths were fed. This number proves the large pauper population inhabiting Peking. Several rich men had subscribed largely to provide rice, and the Emperor, hearing of it, conferred peacocks' feathers on some; on others, the rank of Kiu-jin or Doctor of Laws.

A censor, hearing of this, praised this signal act of favour, but deprecated it as a precedent; for, said he, if rich men can obtain degrees for money, farewell to the prospects of the poor scholar: talent and learning will go out, and wealth and stupidity come in to the service of Government. The Emperor took this reproof silently.

He was, at the same time, very ill pleased with a suggestion of the board of punishment, for altering the law which involves in the punishment, of a rebel, all his kindred likewise. Taou-kwang replied, "Rebels are as virulent poison, which infects a whole region; and inasmuch as they involve officers, soldiers, and their families, their crime is of the deepest dye; their wickedness of the worst description. If, then, their kindred are not all extirpated, it is an act of clemency. The court wished that the convicts banished for political crimes should not be allowed to marry on arriving at the place of their exile. The Emperor replied, this will never prevent the increase of the brood. In the existing law, however, there is an inequality of punishment: at present, the kindred of rebels, when arrived at years of maturity, are banished to new settlements, and given to the soldiery for slaves; and those under age, are emasculated: which is treating them with more severity than other criminals.

We quote these sentences to show how severe the Emperor was in theory, how mild in practice. Unlike his forefathers, he forgave the insurgents, punishing only the leaders for their crime; and thereby conciliated many an inveterate enemy. * *

We must now turn our attention to Canton, and give a brief detail of matters there since the accession of Taou-kwang; as they most materially affected the whole Empire subsequently. The coast of China is very much indented, and possesses many harbours: and the commercial spirit of the nation has opened many emporiums of trade. None, however, is so conspicuous as Canton, a very large city, more populous than Calcutta, and situated on the Chookeang (or pearl river), which is navigable even for large vessels up to within a few miles from the city. The situation pointed it out as a great outlet for commerce, and it has been for centuries the focus of foreign trade; having become more and more so since the Manchoo conquest.

The Chinese do not really despise trade, but they affect to do so; the Government does so likewise, and is always accustomed to speak of the whole commerce of the Empire as something very trifling, and of the revenues as not a feather's weight in importance.

It was merely the compassion of the great Emperor that allowed barbarians to trade; and hence laws and regulations respecting them are very strict: if any one did not choose to submit to them, he might leave the country. A system of petty annoyance had, therefore, been established, circumscribing the liberty of foreign merchants, and imposing many galling burthens upon commerce. If anybody had to complain, it was to be done through the Hong merchants; who might, as it suited their interest, prefer the complaint, or bury it in oblivion. When one now considers the spirit which animates the natives of the west, one can easily conceive that collisions must have been frequent, and that the necessity of a change was apparent to all. This, however, the Chinese Government obstinately denied; and Taou-kwang, notwithstanding the increase of commerce, strenuously resisted all reforms. His own interests were, however, somewhat at stake; for the duties arising from foreign commerce are directly paid into the imperial exchequer, and a superintendent of customs, who is independent of the governor, is for this purpose sent from the capital.

Complaints of the extortions of the mandarins and the bankruptcy of the Hong merchants had been very frequent, and upon several occasions it appeared that matters were coming to a crisis. Both parties, however, being much interested in the preservation of the commerce, found it necessary to temporize for their common interest; the matter of dispute was, therefore, again forgotten, until another cause of dissatisfaction broke out. To understand better the cause of the war with England, it is well to describe in a few words the course of events.

In 1828, a large firm of the Hong merchants—the class which had the exclusive trade with foreigners—had failed. The Government guarantees the solvency of these merchants, and by its permission an extra duty was levied upon the trade, to constitute a fund for liquidating the debts of any bankrupt. The creditors therefore applied to the governor, and received for answer:—"The laws of the Celestial Empire are rigidly severe, and never show any partiality. To dun me with petitions and to prove that no justice is done, shows that the barbarians' madness, rebellion, and audacity have reached their utmost limits. By right, they should be immediately seized and punished; but in clemency I first issue this reprimand publicly. I will decidedly not show the least indulgence. Tremble at this!"

Various other grievances occurred the following year, and there was an entire stop put to the trade; in consequence a remonstrance was sent to the city gate. The Government replied:—"The proclamations" (containing very vile accusations) "are really to show kindness to the foreigners, and to soothe and tranquilize them; but they, ignorant how to be excited to gratitude, turn round, and because of the proclamations disallowing them to bring barbarian women to Canton, and to sit in sedan chairs, present whining petitions. Do not scheme for selfish convenience, and obstinately adhere to your former talk. Thus with a quiet mind, keeping in your station, you may enjoy the favour of a benevolent ruler. The chief" (of the foreigners) "exhibited every sort of contemptuous behaviour. Death is not sufficient to expiate his crime." In his report to the Emperor, the governor says:—"If any should again presume to oppose, it will be our duty, in obedience to your Majesty's will, to form some plea for driving them out, and inflicting severe punishment and correction, without in the slightest degree bending or making accommodations with them; in order to make the dignity of the Empire revered, and to keep in awe the stupid obstinacy of the barbarians."

From the tenor of this language, one would have supposed that the whole trade was on the eve of ceasing altogether. Nothing, however, was farther from the reality; it was increasing in spite of all obstacles; until new differences arose, two years later. These induced the Governor-General of India to write a letter to the Canton authorities, which scarcely elicited an answer.

(To be continued.)

In continuing M. Leon Faucher's paper 'on the production and decurrency of gold,' —after stating the product of California from various sources—we arrive in his fourth section at his account of the Deposits in Australia. The sketch of the productions of that colony and statistics with which the paper commences will be found worth perusal, particularly by those engaged in commercial transactions with that flourishing Colony:—

FROM THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES,
TOME QUINZIEME, 15th AUGUST, 1852,
BY M. LEON FAUCHER,
ON THE PRODUCTION AND DECURRENCY OF GOLD.

(Translated from the French, for this Paper.)

(Continued from No. 132.)

Mr. Butler King, in the report he addressed to the Secretary of State of the interior in 1850, after a conscientious examination of California, valued the product of the washings and gold mines for the years 1848 and 1849 at 40 millions of dollars. The basis of this calculation, the first that was presented under official authority, was a produce of 1,000 dollars (5,350 francs each miner per annum.) According to Mr. Butler King, American emigration did not flow into California until towards the month of September 1849, and until that time foreigners, arrived principally from Mexico and Oregon, must have reaped nearly all the benefit of the gold washings.

The *San Francisco Herald* estimated, at the end of 1850, the production of gold in California, for the twenty-one months elapsed from the 1st April 1849 to 31st Dec. 1850, at the sum of 68,587,591 dollars, an amount nearly equivalent to 367 millions francs. According to the documents published in France by the Minister of Commerce, the details of which appear to have been collected on the spot, the production would have been a little less; from 1st April 1849 to the 31st March 1851, in two years, it would have amounted to the sum of 329 millions of francs (1).

M. Emile Chevalier, who very recently filled a Government appointment at Panama, in a report that he addresses to the minister of Foreign Affairs, states much larger results. The gold carried in freight by the Steamers in 1850, would have amounted according to his account, to the enormous sum of 50,3..25 dollars, (above 2 million £ sterling). The author of the report adds, on the testimony he says of a very competent person, that the sums transported by the travellers themselves cannot be less than three-fourths of the value consigned as merchandise, and thus he arrives at the really remarkable figure of 88 millions of dollars, or more than 470 millions of francs for a single year. At San Francisco, where they can more exactly state from *data* that always present a conjectural aspect, they only estimate at a fourth the declared quantities of gold which travellers take charge of themselves. By this reckoning there would still be 25 million dollars, or more than 133 millions of francs to deduct; but it yet seems to me very doubtful that the production of 1850 exceeded the figure of 329 million francs that the accounts collected on the spot and also published by the Minister of Commerce gave as applicable to the two years 1850 and 1849. We have moreover a more certain criterion in the quantities of gold coined at the mint of the United States. These are the official figures.

	Offered on Change.	Coined at the Mint.
1849	$12,242,175	$ 9,007,761
1850	$38,565,160	$31,981,737
1851	$56,867,220	$62,812,478
Total	$107,675,555	$103,801,976

All the gold offered on change did not come from California, one part of that sum consisted of specie sent from Europe to be exchanged for American funds or in payment of merchandise. The treasure found in 1848 in the valley of the Sacramento belonged, as is well known, principally to strangers. In the month of March 1850 the Mints of the United States had only received from 11 to 12 million's worth of dollars in California gold. At the end of the month of August of the same year, the amount offered on change did not exceed 24 and a-half millions of dollars. One year later, the Mints had only received from that source in gold, from the beginning, 80 millions of dollars.

The United States supplied to California, by reason of its proximity and its political relations, the greater number of immigrants. It is chiefly with the United States the New Colony trades. It seems then a necessary consequence that the metallic current which descends from the Sierra Nevada should be directed towards the Union. Without doubt, part of the gold annually gathered in California remains in that country to feed the monetary circulation. Large sums also are expended in South America and amongst the merchants of Europe, whether in payment of goods and manufactures, or in the accumulated price of labour. I shall not exaggerate in supposing that seven-tenths of the gold produced each year go to the United States to be coined, and that a-tenth of the production, without going either to New York or New Orleans, is sent direct to Europe. Thus, the United States having received from California 100 millions of dollars up to the end of 1851, the total production of four years, including 1848, which did not furnish anything to the American Mints, must have been about 750 to 800 million francs.

The Gold exported from California in 1851 is valued by the Custom-house of that State at 56 million dollars. According to the calculations published by the *San Francisco Herald*, the first quarter of 1852 would have given, not for the sums sent forward, but for the total production, the figure of 14,656,142, or rather, by raising the value of the ounce of gold, of 15,572,151. By this account, the production of the year 1852 would not be less than 62 million dollars. The export of the month of April is estimated at San Francisco at 3,422,000 dollars, or rather over 18 millions of francs. The production of the *placers*, although still abundant, was diminishing, according to the latest news. Nevertheless, if Australia does not draw away their most skilful and avaricious workmen, the Mines of California seem capable of yielding this year (1852) about 300 million francs. This is six times the produce of gold at the commencement of the present century, in those countries of our globe that civilization could then attain. It is twice the amount of gold in 1847. It surely, therefore, is needless to exaggerate the figures, the several writers have already done on both sides the Atlantic, in order to prove that a change is about to take place in monetary values, and that the *status quo* that has lasted for half a century is not on that account eternal.

IV.

Of the three great auriferous regions which now a-days feed the commerce of the precious metals, South Australia, is that the exploration of which as yet scarcely begun, has seized most forcibly on public attention. This country possesses many advantages over the other continents. The climate is mild and perfectly healthy. The soil is neither occupied by ferocious tribes of savages nor infested by wild beasts. In a country where dryness is the chief obstacle that opposes agriculture, the gold region, situated on the two declivities of the highest mountain chains at the origin of its water courses, comprises the best watered districts. It seems to extend from the northwest to the southwest, and follows the course of the river Murray, the most considerable river of Australia, throughout a length of 1,400 miles (2,452 Kilomètres) and a breadth of 400 miles (643 Kilomètres). The surface of this immense country represents four times that of California and five times the area of the British Islands.

The effects of California gold are chiefly felt far from the producing country. The vallies of San Joaquin and the Sacramento were not, before the wonderful diggings of 1847, anything but a desert scarcely broken by a few green spots of cultivation. California had neither population, agriculture, commerce, nor industry. Some rancheros, half farmers, half hunters, raised there their buffaloes the flesh of which was disdained and their hides only formed a means of trade. The gold diggings could not then disturb the state of existing relations; gold is the phenomenon, is the motive power that has created and as it were flowing from a single source a colony, a new society.

In Australia, on the contrary, and long prior to the possibility of the consequences of this discovery producing any appreciable result in Europe, the exploration of the mines is the epoch of a revolution. The first washings were not before the month of May 1851. At that date the English colonies of Oceania were flourishing. The population of European origin in the Australian group amounted to nearly 400,000 souls. Southern Australia especially, which comprises the district of Victoria, lately erected into a distinct colony, contains more than two-thirds of the whole population of New South Wales; it is the principal seat of its riches and industry. Its inhabitants of whom many are descended from the convicts of the last century, have obtained since 1850, representative institutions and are governed by their own laws. They have not less than 51 Journals, schools and public banks. Their chief ports are magnificent and communicate with one another by excellent roads and regular steamers. The chief towns, amongst which Sydney with its 50,000 inhabitants deserves especial notice and Melbourne with its 35,000 inhabitants, are lighted with gas and have a regular police force like that of London. The luxury exhibited in dress and furniture defies all comparison and pay handsomely to the artisan and mechanic. Two rail-roads have been commenced. Australia has already a commercial marine which competed for the supply of bread-stuff to California in 1850. Its commerce with the metropolis is twice as important as that of the American colonies of England when they raised the standard of Independence (1). The colonial revenue, without speaking of the land revenue appertaining to the crown, and which seems to form a fund for the encouragement of emigration, is nearly one million sterling.

Australia produces wheat, maize and barley in abundance. The vine has been planted which produces excellent wine; Tobacco is cultivated with success and on a large scale; but the wealth of this colony is its wool, for the production of which the valley watered by the tributaries of the Murray promises to equal the fecundity of the Southern countries of the United States in the production of Cotton. Australia forms an advanced post of civilization in the midst of a pastoral life. This vast Arcadia, the poetic aspect of which is thrust into the shade by the labours of industry and somewhat altered by the corruption of manners. It has been very appropriately compared to a mine of wool and tallow. Twenty millions of sheep now wander over and crop its pastures. In the importations to England, Australian wool has almost entirely displaced the wools of Germany and Spain, and the manufactures of Yorkshire can no longer go on without them. In 1850, Australia exported 137,000 bales of wool and 130,000 in 1851. The value of 130,000 bales of wool amounts to about 65 millions of francs (or about £ sterling 2,600,000.) The metropolis receives from Australia 3 millions Sterling of raw materials, in exchange for which 3 millions of manufactured goods are exported from the ports of the United Kingdom. The result therefore is an immense profit for capital and labour: it is this valuable and flourishing commerce that the gold mines have already compromised and threaten to interrupt.

A learned authority, Sir Robert Murchison, commenting on the labours of Count Strelecki on the Orography of New South Wales, had stated, in 1845, that gold would be discovered on the sides of those great chains of mountains which have their Alps and Pyrénées. At various times, fragments of the precious metal were brought either to Sydney, or Melbourn, without convincing the public that they were the productions of the soil of the colony. In the month of March 1851, one inhabitant less incredulous than the rest, Mr. Hargraves, who had returned from California, struck with the resemblances that existed between the geological formations of the two countries, concluded that gold ought likewise to be found in New South Wales, and set hardily to work to dig the ground at the foot of the hills and to search the sides of the water courses. Having found some deposits, he pursued his labours until he had ascertained the presence of gold in a great many places. He went subsequently to Bathurst, an advanced post of civilization towards the West, called a public meeting, announced his discovery to it, and to join example to precept, he conducted several individuals to the scene of his labours, a small valley situated at the foot of mount Summer, where he employed nine miners to dig laboriously and wash the earth. Four ounces of the purest gold were placed before the eyes of the assistants being the produce of three days labour. Thus each man gained about £ sterling 2. 4s. 4d. (about 61 francs) a-day; but this was not, said Mr. Hargraves, more than the half of the probable gain for an experienced workman provided with better tools.

(To be continued.)

(1) In 1848, the importations of Australia rose to 2,578,442 £ sterling (about 65,000,000 Francs), and exports to 2,894,315 £ sterling (about 72,000,000 Frs.) The result in 1850 was yet more considerable.

(1) That is to say:—

Gold exported under manifest or by passengers—			
Francs	215,019,000	about £ sterling	8,600,760
Ditto exported to Chili or Peru—			
Francs	6,865,000	about £ sterling	274,600
Ditto exported in English Ships-of-war—			
Francs	4,365,000	about £ sterling	174,600
Ditto exported Coined at San Francisco—			
Francs	7,851,000	about £ sterling	314,040
Ditto exported Overland to Mexico—			
Francs	37,500,000	about £ sterling	1,500,000
Ditto exported without manifest in trade—			
Francs	25,000,000	about £ sterling	1,000,000
Ditto deposited in the Banks, &c.—			
Francs	30,000,000	about £ sterling	1,200,000
Ditto converted into money, Jewellery, &c.—			
Francs	3,113,000	about £ sterling	120,000
Total Francs	329,213,000	about £ sterling	13,188,500

LIST OF VESSELS PASSED ANJER.—Season 1852 × 1853.

FROM SHANGHAE:

Date of Sailing.	Flag & Rig.	Name of Vessels.	Tons	Name of Captain.	Date past Anjer.	No. of Days	Destination
1852					1852		
Oct. 27	Am. ship	Panama,	612	Dearborn	Nov. 17	21	New York.
" 30	Br. "	Affghan,	675	Sharp	" 28	29	London.
" 31	" "	Abergeldie,	600	Brock	" 28	28	Do.
Nov. 2	" "	Aurora,	375	Cowie	" 28	26	Port Phillip.
" 5	" bark	Sea Witch,	336	Heaton	" 30	25	London.
" 5	Am. ship	Kate Hayes,	750	Mauran	" 28	25	New York.
" [illegible]	" "	Antelope,	[illegible]	Crossby	" 28	22	Do.
" [illegible]	" "	Tartar,	[illegible]	Goodwin	" 30	25	Do.
" 6	Br. bark	Whampoa,	376	Geale	Dec. 8	32	Sydney.
" 8	" ship	Menzies,	449	Branthwaite	" 9	31	Bristol.
" 20	" "	Menelus,	509	Penrice	" 11	21	Liverpool.
" 22	Am. "	Argonaut,	575	Nott	" 10	18	New York.
" 23	" bark	Kremlin,	469	Dean	" 15	22	London.
" 30	" ship	Astoria,	335	Leland	" 17	17	New York.

FROM CANTON:

Date of Sailing.	Flag & Rig.	Name of Vessels.	Tons	Name of Captain.	Date past Anjer.	No. of Days	Destination
Oct. 31	Br. brig	Maggie,	162	Drewet	Nov. 17	17	Hobt. Town.
Nov. 1	Am. ship	Reindeer,	800	Lord	" 27	26	New York.
" 3	Br. "	Walter Morrice,	666	Morrice	" 26	23	London.
" 8	" "	Walter Hood,	918	Sprout	" 27	19	Do.
" 8	Am. "	Massachusetts,	840	Nickerson	" 28	20	New York.
" 8	" "	Champion,	350	Waterman	" 20	22	New Bedford
" 10	Br. "	Swithamley,	727	Jennings	" 28	18	London.
" 14	Am. "	Hornet,	1400	Barker	Dec. 7	23	New York.
" 18	Ham. bark	Daniel Ross,	390	Ketels	" 11	23	Bremen.
" 20	Br. ship	Forfarshire,	614	Gray	" 8	18	London.
" 21	Dut. bark	Sphynx,	263	Wigman	" 11	20	Port Phillip.
" 25	Br. ship	Queen of England,	538	Pearson	" 11	16	Liverpool.
" 27	Am. "	Victory,	670	Lane	" 11	14	New York.
Dec. 1	" "	Flying Cloud,	1800	Creesy	" 11	10	Do.
" 4	Br. "	Land o'Cakes,	560	Grant	" 17	13	London.

Library.—The following new Books were received by last steamer:—

903 Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition,—2 vols.
904 Esmond, by W. M. Thackeray,—(2 copies)—3 vols. each.
905 Isis, an Egyptian Pilgrimage, by J. A. St. John,—2 vols.
906 Memoirs of Dr. Blenkinsop, by the Author of "Paddiana,"—2 vols.
907 Cloister Life of the Emperor Charles V., by Wm. Stirling.
908 Lives of the Humboldts.
909 A fortnight in Ireland, by Sir F. B. Head.
910 The Jacquerie, by G. P. R. James.
911 Punch's Pocket Book for 1853.

Blackwood's, Fraser's and Sharpe's Magazines.
Ladies' Companion.
Chambers' Journal—Household Words.
Art Journal, and Chess Player's Chronicle.
North British, and British Quarterly Reviews.
"Bleak House," and the "Dodd Family."

WORDS OF WISDOM,

Translated from the Chinese,

By Dr. Bowring.

A man must never talk about
What passes his own home within;
And for a woman 'tis a sin
To speak of what takes place without.

To pardon crimes, is a most foul offence;
But still more foul to punish innocence!

Even though the tree should near the temple grow,
The blasting hurricane will lay it low.

The poet's and historian's pen
Drags from their graves distinguish'd men.

Wisdom's descendant is a virtuous name,
While folly leaves no heritage but shame.

He'd build a palace if he could,
Yet has no stones, nor bricks, nor wood!

The power of music penetrates the skin,
And makes the very marrow dance within.

Larks and little birds may listen
To a soft and gentle song—
Would you fascinate the eagle,
Loud must be your strains and long,

'Tis sad the world's superfluous waste to see,
While millions starve in want and misery.

As the peach-tree's crimson blossoms
Midst the verdant foliage bloom;
So the virtuous bride embosoms
Love and harmony at home.

As the gold among the metals
Towers aloft in price and praise;
So beneath while baseness settles,
Noble deeds the sage upraise.

If every man would see
To his own reformation;
How very easily
You might reform a nation.

Give me the most inglorious peace
Rather than all the spoils of war;
Victory's most brilliant trophy is
A fierce fire blazing, blasting far.
What men call laurels are but blood;
And conquerors for their triumphs should
Have only funeral honours—sighs
Should be their victor-songs, and tears;—
And midst encircling sepulchres
Their pyramids of fame should rise.

Laoutse.

If onward, onward still you go
Complain not that your steps are slow;
Better ten wintry days—than one
Scorch'd by a fierce and withering sun.

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHINESE.—(*In Australia.*)

(*From the Bathurst Free Press, December 4.*)

Sometime in the course of last week, but on what day did not transpire, a rupture of rather formidable proportions took place between the Chinamen and the Europeans on the Flyer's Creek establishment of William Lawson, Esq., which, but for the prudence and energy employed by Messrs. Jones, Street, and Holden, all of whom happened to be on the ground, would in all probability, have terminated in extensive bloodshed, perhaps loss of life. The origin of the disturbance was a quarrel between a shearer and a Chinaman, which wound up by the latter being knocked down. An immediate ferment amongst the few Chinese who were on the farm was observed, in the stirring up of which a yellow skinned worthy who goes by the euphonious name—Taw Taw, took a leading part. Intelligence, it appears, was immediately dispatched to the various stations occupied by their countrymen, who were desired to muster at the farm as quickly as possible to avenge the indignity which had been offered to a celestial brother. In obedience to the summons they one and all left their sheep—some nine or ten flocks, without any protection, and assembled at a sheep station on a slight elevation, some two or three hundred yards from the shearing shed, where they held a council of war, and as appears by their subsequent movements decided upon aggressive measures. In the mean time a message had been dispatched to Carcoar to obtain the assistance of the police, who arrived in time to be of service. Having armed themselves with long sharp-pointed poles, and some of them with knives, they arranged themselves in something like military order, and led on by Mr. Taw Taw, who brandished a long knife which he employs in his business as butcher on the farm, they proceeded with a shout to the attack, some score in number, with colours flying, and evidently bent upon slaughter. Meanwhile the shearers and other Europeans on the place, numbering some six or eight and twenty, had provided themselves with short bludgeons and stood together awaiting their approach, with the full determination of inflicting a severe chastisement. Matters were now approaching to a crisis. The opposing parties stood facing each other. The Chinamen evincing great eagerness to commence the affray, were only kept back by Messrs. Jones and Street riding backwards and forwards, assisted by the police in the open space between them. A great deal of parleying took place with the object of appeasing the wrath of the Celestials, but at the first with little success. Taw Taw was anxious for a little business in "the butchering line," and his countrymen placed themselves under his guidance. At length, by dint of mingled threats and persuasion, they were prevailed upon to withdraw, and ultimately to disperse without doing any injury. One man whose life was threatened by the children of the sun believed himself under the necessity of absconding, and arrived in Bathurst full of the most horrible ideas of the blood-thirstiness and savagery of the yellow-skinned pig worshippers. It is said, but with how much truth we know not, that they purpose a general uprising throughout the establishment at a more convenient season, but whether true or false the habit they have commenced of assembling together for offensive purposes is a very dangerous one, and may be fraught with serious consequences.—*Empire*, December 7.

We cannot help thinking the above report has been somewhat exaggerated.—Ed. *N-C.H.*

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Feby. 7, Whampoa, (Dut.) . . . *for* Rotterdam.
Outward Bound—John Phillips.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Feb. 10	Atka	R. bk.	430	Riedell	Sitka			Augustine Heard & Co.
,, 10	Audax	B. schr	151	Glover	Hongkong	Jan. 31	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 11	Racer	A. ship	1669	Steele	California	Nov. 18	Ballast &	Hargreaves and Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Feby. 7	John Phillips	B. bark	368	Poole	Continent	Tea, &c.	Lindsay and Co.
,, 9	Samuel Appleton	A. ship	700	Doane	London	Tea, &c.	Bull, Nye and Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Atka		Feby. 9	R. bk.	430	Riedell	Augustine Heard & Co.	St. Petersburgh	Early
Audax		Feb. 10	B. schr	151	Glover	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hongkong	13th Inst.
Bon Accord	725	Jan. 28	B. bark	380	Buckle	Mackenzie, Bros. & Co.		
Codan	4	Jan. 22	Da. sh.	312	Ipland	Smith, King and Co.	Whampoa	15th Inst.
Crystal Palace	718	Jan. 11	B. ship	478	Narrocott	Lindsay and Co.	London	Early
Ennadale	716	Jan. 11	B. bark	343	Moore	Dent, Beale and Co.	London	Early
Fanny Chapman	717	Jan. 12	B. bark	298	Cunningham	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Liverpool	
Greenfield	260	Jany. 8	A. ship	562	Follansbee	Shaw, Bland and Co.	Cork	
Harriet Humble	719	Jan. 11	B. ship	483	Fawcett	Reiss and Co.	London	
Jane Sirenna	7	Jan. 23	D. bark	200	Bordle	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
Julia	723	Jan. 23	B. ship	510	Breton	Shaw, Bland and Co.	London	
Mandarin	264	Jan. 23	A. ship	776	Stoddart	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	Early
Mary Montague	726	Feby. 2	B. bark	329	Barclay	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
Nile	724	Jan. 22	B. ship	763	Livesay	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	
Racer	266	Feb. 11	A. ship	1669	Steele	Hargreaves and Co.	London	Early
Rienzi	263	Jan. 23	A. ship	437	Bangs	Russell and Co.	Whampoa	Early
S. V. Given	262	Jan. 19	A. ship	572	Given	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Thomas Royden	722	Jan. 19	B. ship	891	Wilson	Russell and Co.	London	Early
Union	265	Jan. 28	A. ship	1012	Baxton	Augustine Heard & Co.	Whampoa	Early
William the IV			B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down	hulk

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colored Cottons—*Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Cotton Yarn, lb.
Leopard,	Liverpool	299	Sep. 3	2,441,548	64,800	776		
Carib,	Liverpool	433	,, 11	3,483,220	73,635	990	300	
Mary Shepherd,	London	625	,, 24	3,113,030	30,580	1,770	2,720	
Secret,	Liverpool	212	,, 25	1,446,790	168,400	676		
Geelong,	London	392	Oct. 7	3,193,550	819,650	514	650	

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 11th February, 1853.

A glance at the table will show a marked difference between the temperature of the past and the immediately preceding weeks—no less than 7° 3′. While on looking at the average of the past three years we may safely conclude that the greatest severity of the winter is past—notwithstanding the thermometer having indicated a cold below 32° this morning.

TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS

OF

BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

February. Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Barometer. 1853	Barometer. Mean of 3 years	Aneroid. 1853	Thermometer. 1853 Mean	Thermometer. 1853 Minimum	Thermometer. Mean of 3 years	Wind. 1853	Wind. 1852	Rain. 1853	Rain. Mean of 3 years
5	S.	30.37	30.58	30.29	37.5	28.0	40.0	N.N.W. to N.N.E.	S.E. to E.	0.00	0.44
6	S.	30.29	30.48	30.14	38.0	28.0	39.5	S.E.	N.N.W.	0.00	0.44
7	M.	30.07	30.36	29.96	45.0	35.0	43.5	S.E.	N.E. to S.E.	0.00	0.41
8	Tu.	30.08	30.53	29.97	44.5	39.0	38.0	N.W. to N.N.W.	N. to N.E.	0.10	0.43
9	W.	30.28	30.75	30.18	42.5	41.0	38.0	N.	N.W. to N.E.	0.16	0.11
10	Th.	30.40	30.44	30.32	41.5	39.0	39.0	N.N.W. to N.W.	N.	0.00	0.44
11	F.	30.42	30.27	30.34	41.0	35.0	42.5	N.N.E. to N.N.W.	S.E. to N.	0.00	0.44
Shanghae, 11th Feby., 1853.				Mean	41.4		40.0		Total	0.26	9.44

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the mean of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1844-45,					3,036,803							763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	227,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	181,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,937	293,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	98,429		11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	378,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,302,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243
Year 1851-52,													57,675,000	20,631

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,574	10,748,371	198,074	42,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,127
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523		10,336,371	147,724	256,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,362	15,913
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503		33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095		137,602	228,607	49,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,161
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,953	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,315
Year 1851-52,													31,225,000	20,331

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Season	Congou and Souchong.	H. Muey and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636			226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	
Year 1848-49,	614,548		1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829			1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	354,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,793,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	318
Year 1851-52,	3,100,000		500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	391

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
1848-49,	33,877,570		1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,636,660	8,435,340	47,107,916	17,228
1849-50, in 99 vessels	39,552,200		1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900		2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,300		2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
1850-51, in 114 ,,	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	368,400	4,605,000	8,056,600	63,753,400	21,341
1851-52, in 114 ,,																Estimated	65,080,400	22,011
1851-52, Increase,																	1,327,000	1,492
Decrease,																		

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, to 30th JUNE, 1852.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	67													31,225,000	20,331
United States,	34	3,100,000			500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	1,600,000	1,000,000	7,400,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	391
Australia,	17													4,000,000	
Continent,	3													1,500,000	
San Francisco,	—													150,000	
Coastwise,	—													2,000,000	
Halifax, Nova Scotia,	2													800,000	
														57,675,000	20,621

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN DIRECT, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Piculs	Wool Bales
In 3 Vessels,		1852	—July Total													1,476,003	4,777			
In 8 ,,			Augt. ,,													3,895,652	5,363	3 cases		
In 9 ,,			Sept. ,,													3,826,387	3,654			72
In 7 ,,			Oct. ,,													4,263,745	3,000			47
In 9 ,,			Nov. ,,													3,527,328	1,159		150	69
In 2 ,,			Dec. ,,													835,000	82			
1853,																17,825,115	18,035	3 cases	150	188
Jany. 6	Joseph Fletcher,	672	London.													640,000	1,453			29
,, 6	Wild Flower,	478	Liverpool					440,800							120,600	561,400	118			
,, 8	Emily,	258	Liverpool													262,356				6
,, 10	Naomi,	403	Cork													379,920				
,, 24	Ann Mitchell,	756	London.													696,189	700			
Feby. 9	Samuel Appleton,	700	London.																	

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Congou and Souchong	Pouchong	Pekoe	Oolong	Orange Pekoe	Total Black	Total Pounds	Raw Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods Pcs.
In 1 Vessel,		1852	—July Total				6,100			6,100	237,500					237,500	243,600		
In 2 ,,			Augt. ,,	786,500	47,200	101,400	118,400	140,400	93,800	1,287,700	27,700					27,700	1,315,400	56.00	15,610
In 6 ,,			Sept. ,,	2,284,800	209,400	246,900	368,900	291,100	281,700	3,682,800	315,600					315,600	3,998,400	77.33	3,335
In 9 ,,			Oct. ,,	2,727,700	231,200	369,300	486,200	399,000	273,700	4,487,100	194,400			29,400		223,800	4,710,900	3.60	10,725
In 10 ,,			Nov. ,,	3,113,500	406,800	738,000	541,900	550,100	312,500	5,662,800	765,300			159,300		924,600	6,587,400	42.00	2,350
In 6 ,,			Dec. ,,	1,314,100	170,600	217,400	414,800	264,100	198,900	2,579,900	554,100			169,600		723,700	3,303,600	71.03	845
1853)	Total from July 1 to Dec. 27, 1852,			10,226,600	1,065,200	1,673,000	1,936,300	1,644,700	1,160,600	17,706,400	2,094,600			358,300		2,452,900	20,159,300	250.16	33,055
Jany. 2	Helena,	596	New York	243,600	30,000	113,900	24,500	50,100	16,500	478,600	110,400		4,900	11,000		126,300	604,900	19.91	400
,, 24	Comoro,	440	New York	288,200	42,900	36,200	28,500	48,600	27,400	471,800	1,900		1,000	32,000		34,900	506,700		3,600

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Numbers
In 12 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1852,																3,704,878			

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE COASTWISE, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods
In 6 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1852,																83,723	1,176	29 cases
1853																		
Jany. 8	Iona,	206	Hongkong															
,, 24	Water Witch,	279	Hongkong													48,747		
																149,726		

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